Amusements, etc., This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Halian Opera: At 1:30 and 8. "Faust." Nilsson and Capoul. BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 1:30 and s. "Fanction." Maggie Mitchell.

COOPER INSTITUTE.-At 3. Lecture. Dr. Colton. DALT'S BEDADWAY THEATER.-At 1:30 and 8, "Max."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At 1:30, Halian Opera; "Poli-ute," Mine, Locca and Tamberlik. At s. "Under the Gaslight." NEW LYCEUM THEATER.-At 1:30 and s. " Notre Dame."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-At 1:30 and 3. "The Plack Crook." OLYMPIC THEATER. - At 1:30 and 8. "Grand Duchesse," Mrs. James A. Oales. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE .- At 1:30 and 8. Varieties.

UNION FOR ARE THEATER, -At 1:30 and 8. "The Geneva WALLACE'S THEATER. - At 1:20, "Princesco-limint," Salvini, At 8.-"Our American Con-

ASSERBAN INSTITUTE -Day and Night. Annual Pair. BASS HALL. Exhibition of Painting-CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLING-P. T. Barnum's

CHERCH OF THE DISCIPLES.-Concert. Mane. Luces and FRIERRIO'S NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.-At 1336 and 8.

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LECTORS AND MENTION—Seventh Page—6th column.
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MARILE AND SLATE SEVENTH Page—3d column; Eighth Page

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FERRALES - Serenth Page - 3d and 4th columns. FERRAL NOTICES - Fifth Page - 6th column. TEAMBOATS AND EXILBOADS - Tenth Page - 4th, 5th, and

TEAMINE, OCEAN-Tenth Page-3d and 4th columns.

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Fourth-ave, between 129th and E30th-sts; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 223 Washington-st, next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE TRIBUSE IN EUROPE.—An office for TRIBUSE Advertisements and Subscriptions is now open in London, No. 88 Ficetal, E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in The New-York Tribuse should be sent direct to the London Office, subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obligated.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Flect-st., E. C., London.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

In the Bazaine trial the Marshal was examined on his failure to communicate with the Government of National Defense. - The new Captain-General of Cuba been defeated in Mexico.

The result of the election in Ohio is still in doubt, although the Democrats claim a victory for Alien by about 800 majority. In Iowa the Republican insperity for Governor is about 15,000, the Senate is Republican and the House is about even. In California the majority of McKinstry, Independent candidate for Supreme Judge is about 5.000, :--- A Convention of Irish benevolent societies, at St. Lous, took action against the public school system. - In the Phelps defalcation case a warrant has been issued for the arrest of F. R. Sherwin & Co. of this city. The annual report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury shows that the requisitions made by the Secretaries of War and the Interior amounted to \$61,693,170 22, ____ Apprehensions that the current revenues of the Government will not pay current expenses are semi-officially declared anded. = __ The October average of the cotton erop is higher than in 1871 and lower than in 1872. In the Leggett case at Ithaca a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Coroner's jury. - The Memphis mortuary record showed 31 deaths from yellow

There was a slight decline in stocks and an advance in gold. ___ Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler, Mrs. A. B. Biack-possibly the Governor. As an event in national well, Mrs. Helen L. D. Potter and others discussed Woman's Household Work," "Art Education," and kindred topics at the Woman's Congress. --- The prosecution closed in the Stokes case. - A sash and blind factory and several adjacent dwellings were burned in Brooklyn; loss \$150,000. —— At a corner stone laying of a Primitive Methodist Church in Brookiyn, the platform gave way and several of the spectators were intured. = Gold, 1071, 1081, 1081.

Bishop Tozer's letter relative to the action but was merged in the opposition with the of the Dean of Canterbury and joint com- Liberals and Anti-Monopolists. In California

churchmen. We print to-day several communications on the subject, all of which deserve thoughtful attention.

The annual conference of the Association for the Amelioration of Woman finally adjourned yesterday. The session has been long, betterious, and important in many of its bearings. Most of the questions discussed have been severely practical; they have grown out of the necessity for higher opportunities for women, rather than from any mere desire for radical measures. On the second page of THE TRIBUNE, to-day, is printed a report of the concluding proceedings.

Civil Service examinations under the new rules are somewhat complicated affairs. A Washington dispatch, giving the outline of the proposed proceedings, says that the Treasury service is to be replenished with clerks taken from groups gathered at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Savannah, and New-York. These are to be formed by issuing invitations; and the best Bonisson Hall. - At 1:30 and 8. Varieties. The Royal men are to be selected from the competing candidates. Any reformation on the old mode of filling the minor offices at Washington will be considered a great boon; but it is a little pitiful that the demands of local interest and office-seeking compel the examiners to travel about the country like a missionary board.

> Canal capacity engaged the Senate Committee on Transportation, yesterday, with some reference to the shipping facilities of New-York harbor. The learned gentlemen who constitute the Committee may be able to digest, from the mass of matter which has been submitted to them, some practical plan for the relief of the country. The prospect, however, is not hopeful; the most imminent scheme, according to reports, is one which involves the gross official negligence, is a candidate extension of a vast system of internal improvements, of which the James River and Kanawha Canal would be only one of the striking features. Our correspondent among the Western Farmers, two of whose letters are herewith published, gives some facts and figures which bear so forcibly on the transportation problem that we direct especial attention to them.

An examination of the Government weather reports will show that there has just passed over Minnesota one of the most remarkable barometric depressions that has ever visited that region. The severe wind-storms that prevailed in the North-West yesterday were heralded by reports of cold weather and extensive snow-storms in the Rocky Mountains; and the warm weather which prevailed on Friday in the Middle States was the natural precursor of an advancing storm. The disturbance thus significantly preceded may be expected to arrive on the Atlantic border by Saturday night or Sunday morning. If it reaches us speedily it may be expected to be one of the severest of our autumnal storms; if it is delayed in its progress eastward, it will lose much of its force. Shippers and skippers will do well to prepare for the storm which is sure to come.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The October elections have their lesson, of AN GARNER PROTEST AGAINST

AN GARNER PROTEST AGAINST

The Darwing Annual left, printed on a full power, and complete Losiners at Compagnative Losiners at Compagnative Losiners at Compagnative Losiners, at Compagnation of the moment of a girl pages, and illustrated with numerous sogravings.

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This cheet also contains a description of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line in the literal Nicetians of the underful Possible discursive line of the Republicans came into of graver moment than this miserable matter of its effect upon public sentiment for or against a certain set of candidates for certain offices. Having urged the nomination of both they have done it it has been through some blunder or fault of the Republicans, and blunder or fault of the Republicans, and blunder or fault of the Republicans, and the Democratic and Liberal Controller same thing that has happened now has been and which can make most capital out of it. conservatism and wisdom of those who hold every instance they have first fallen back a till the enemy, like Jubal Early's army in the field

shown that a very little success is sufficient to of criminal negligence, if the current reports demoralize the Democrats and sufficient as are true. No matter to what party they bewell to put the Republicans on their mettle long, no matter for their antecedents or their to retrieve their blunders and more than make record, or for the effect upon any party success good their defeat. One needs but to look of their official misconduct: these consideraback over the political record of the past tions are petty and trifling. Between these two twelve years to discover the truth of this state- departments an enormous robbery has been ment. Between the Presidential elections of perpetrated. The thief is responsible to the the last twelve years the Democrats have law; the officials who opened to him the Treasgained some notable victories. In every case | my doors and allowed him to handle the they have been intoxicated and their opponents have been sobered by them. It may ability must answer to the people for their safely be said for the Republican party that it | neglect. Personal vigilance in official trusts is has left Spain. - Gen. Zepeda is reported to have | does not fail to profit by the lessons of defeat. It means to keep in power, and for that have no disposition to pronounce a hasty judgpurpose means to reflect the popular will. It is wise in its day and generation, which its of the inquiry now in progress and the ex-

opponent is not. History is after a fashion repeating itself now. The Bourbon element of the Democratic party seems to have had a partial success in Ohio. Straightway it loses its head. It talks wave," and all that sort of irredeemable and something definite and conclusive about a them both. political serimmage in which tens of thousands of voters felt no interest and took no part. The meaning of the Ohio election is plain enough. A great many thousand Republicans, disgusted with their party and ashamed of its record, have refused to vote for its candidates. In consequence the Democrats have secured the Legislature, the United States Senator, and politics it has but the most trifling significance. A Democrat remains in the United States Senate-that is all. The party is as weak as ever in Congress; it has gained nothing except a pretext for prolonging an enfeebled, gained. useless life. In Pennsylvania it has not strength enough to make a decent show in the face of all the villainous record of its opponents. In Iowa it had no separate existence.

It only lives anywhere by the frecklessness and stupidity of the opposition, and the opposition have never yet been so reckless or so stupid as not to apprehend danger whenever it came upon them, and to put their whole weight into a grand effort to retrieve them-

selves. The party of the Administration has been weakened by persistent blundering and criminal folly in the past twelve months. Nothing but the worse record of its opponents could hinder its defeat in the October elections, But the people are not ready to repudiate it when the only alternative is the success of the Democratic party. It may be an unpleasant statement, but it is a fact. It is not in the range of possibilities for the Democratic party to come again into power. That is the lesson it will not learn, and so it lags superfluous on the stage, hoping for victory and howling over whatever gives it the slightest excuse for keeping up its organization. The Democrats have no capacity for learning. That, in plain phrase, is what ails them. It remains to be seen whether their opponents will take the lesson of their narrow escapes and profit by them.

OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE. With wonderful alacrity the party organs have seized upon the occasion of the shameful embezzlement in the State Treasurer's office to make party capital. An election is pending, and both parties are on the flert for 'points" to make in their own favor or against their opponents. Mr. Raines, the State Treasurer, in whose department the theft took place, is a candidate for reclection on the Democratic and Liberal Republican tickets, and Controller Hopkins, in whose department there seems to have been, to say the least, for reelection on the Republican ticket. Both gentlemen are above suspicion so far as their personal integrity is concerned, and the columns of THE TRIBUNE have borne testimony to the confidence we have had in both as honest, able, and faithful officers. The exposure of this rascality in the Treasury Department sets the Administration organs all agog. The scornful and indignant index finger of every mother's son of them is lifted towards the opposition candidate for Treasurer. With one accord they cry, "Behold this Democratic and Liberal candidate for Treasurer! Fraud and theft in his office! Dishonest subordinates! Precisely what might be expected! They are all alike; not to be trusted; a bad-hearted, corrupt, and thievish party!" They trace his antecedents and the antecedents of the absconding subordinate; they dwell upon the enormity of his offense, the hideonsness of his record, and the dreadful recklessness of his appointment.

And the retort comes ratiling back from the Democrats and Liberals, "This is a man of Republican training and Republican antecedents. He was elected Treasurer by the Republicans, and his defaulting clerk was a Republican. It is not our funeral. Moreover, the Republican candidate for Controller is just as much at fault as the Treasurer, and if there has been any official negligence the blame "is his as much as the Treasurer's." And so course. Everything has, if we only had time they stand off at each other and fire back and inclination to stop and learn it and profit and forth, as though the merits and demerits by its moral. We have these leasons in poli- of this business were a mere party matter, ties every year with the falling of the leaves, of importance only as they affected the prosand the political organs moralize over them peets of either party in the pending election. and instruct their readers about them in such | There is no discussion of the abstract quesa way that we ought to be very much wiser | tion of official negligence or misconduct. It is than we are. But we forget them. Only the simply a flinging back and forth of the charge, party in power seem to gather wisdom from "You're a thief," and "You're another." The them, and they only in a sort of temporary election is at hand and the only question is way, for they very shortly forget them too. The | which party will suffer most from the exposure,

momentary success, have lost their heads properly ask to be heard upon the merits of entirely, and instead of taking good fortune the question, and may claim to speak without with sobriety and prugence have gone drunk prejudice or partiality. This is one of a thouover the spoils, forgotten their discretion, sand-yes, ten thousand-cases. Negligence talked loosely and wildly, and at the very in any official trust is crime. No matter next election been slapped in the face and what precedent there may be for it, or what remanded to the back seats which fate has warrant in the assumed integrity and faithassigned them. On the other hand, the fulness of subordinates, the public officer who Republicans have invariably shown the trusts any deputy or clerk, as the subordinates in both Controller's and Treasurer's power and appreciate its responsibilities. In offices seem to have been trusted by these gentlemen, is guilty of criminal negligence. little-repulsed but not defeated-and waited In these times weakness is crime; inefficiency is crime; confidence in subordinates that trusts Valley, had become demoralized with the to anything but a perfect system of checks plunder of the camps, and then, reorganized and safeguards and daily verification of acand reassured, have plumped down upon them | counts is crime. The present Treasurer and and driven them in a disastrous rout from the Controller, though they may be and we believe are personally honest and have done The experience of the past dozen years has good service in the cause of reform, are guilty money of the State without check or accountjust as essential as personal integrity. We ment in the premises, and we wait the results planations of Messrs. Raines and Hopkins, if they have any to make, in the hope that both gentlemen will be able to show that they have exercised due diligence and been in no sense derelict in duty. Should they be unable to do about the "great reaction" and the "tidal this, their plain duty is to withdraw their names as candidates for reëlection. Failing in unmitigated nonsense, as though there was this the duty of the people will be to defeat

REFORM IN BROOKLYN.

ever, have fully proved not only the truth of our charges, but the practical importance of making them. Unexpectedly soon to the many of the campaign; and even before the politi-

Few even of the most sanguine contemplated victory except through a great popular third movement like that which rescued New-York from Tammany. Instead, a more difficult though quicker way to success has been found. munion has aroused a warm discussion among it is in the same weak and flabby condition. cal parties themselves. The honest people in dicate. The credit of this Government is in two years.

the conventions both of the Democrats and Republicans have compelled the nomination of unexceptionable men, who can-The not be used for political purposes. Republican Convention first nominated Mr. Fellows for Mayor, but he declined. It was at once asserted and believed that the design was then to nominate Mr. Ripley Ropes, who was strongly supported by that eminent Democrat, Mr. William Kingsley. But the virtuous men in the Convention were present in force on the second occasion, and Dwight Johnson was nominated instead. Mr. Johnson is an old citizen, who has made a handsome fortune by legitimate industry, and not by politics or dealings in public money. He has held office as a duty rather than a privilege, and in every official act he \$7,500 a year, exclusive of back pay. has been a careful and economical adminis-

Defeated in the Republican camp which he had so often ruled by the treason of others, Mr. Kingsley attempted to dictate the nomination of Ripley Ropes by his own party convention. In a stormy caucus which preceded the convention he utterly failed, and Hugh McLaughlin, with little difficulty, carried the convention unanimously for John W. Hunter. The very worst thing which can possibly be said against Mr. Hunter is that he owes his nomination to McLaughlin. But this was so clearly forced on McLaughlin by the necessity of borrowing some reputation from the honest men of the Democratic party that Mr. Hunter can very well afford to smile at the circumstance. He has been identified with the Democratic party for many years, was a member of the Board of Education, has a magnificent fortune, is President of one of the largest savines banks in Brooklyn, and will win about as large a vote as Mr. Johnson from independent non-partisan citizens.

It is to the general public, therefore, a matter of comparative indifference which ticket shall succeed in the coming election. Neither Johnson nor Hunter would be reached by the baser political influences which have corrupted the government of Brooklyn for the last five years. The mismanagement of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Brooklyn Trust Company, the defalcations in the City Treasury, the whole false system of depositing public funds, will be overhauled whether Mr. Johnson or Mr. Hunter be elected. Upon either gentleman we may rely for active support of that movement which will certainly come with the first of the new year to take out of the hands of Kingsley's associates the departments which they still control. It is safe to conclude that the political reed broken at home will not stand much shaking by the wind at Albany; and that when next Fowler and Kingsley and others of the old Ring play the lobbyists at the capital, it will be much as Tweed and Sweeny and their

friends do now. All the rest is plain sailing, since we have forced good nominations on both parties. The Reform committees have no need now to orgamize an independent party. Let them be as active in the suggestion of reforms, as persistent in demands of investigation, as vigilant in scrutiny of all official acts, and they will have accomplished their work with greater advantage to the people and less danger of their own demoralization; for when a Reform committee goes into the business of making a party it usually makes an end of itself.

EUBBISH OF THE PAST-TAXES OF THE FUTURE.

About fifteen months ago Mr. Boutwell, at that time Secretary of the Treasury, was stumping North Carolina for his chief. In one of his speeches he defined the financial policy of President Grant's administration to will be read with as much interest for their be: "1. To secure the faithful collection of keen and incisive style, as for the importance "the way for the resumption of specie pay- he takes care to separate from the person of nents at the earliest moment consistent with 'the uninterrupted prosperity of the country." After lifteen months more of President Grant's administration, it must be confessed that the programme of Mr. Boutwell looks a little ragged. It has not exactly been carried out regarded by Catholics and Protestants, in sayto the letter. We propose to devote a few words to each of its five heads.

To collect the public revenues faithfully is what the people expect of every administration. It is obviously no part of a financial policy. Mr. Boutwell mentions it as a claim to public confidence merely for the opportunity it gave him of charging that the revenues were not collected faithfully under the administration of President Johnson. We can afford to pass over a claim to merit for doing what no reputable officer fails at least

The second point is a reduction of public expenditures. On this much could be said. The appropriations, for instance, made by Congress at its last session do not fall short one half of one per cent from the stupendous sum of two hundred million dollars. This immense amount is exclusive of the payments for principal and interest of the Public Debt. and is thirty millions more than the total of appropriations made at the session of 1871-2. But already we have from the Treasury prognostications of large appropriations for deficiencies to be asked for at the coming session. The Treasury has not the frankness to acknowledge that a loan of thirty or forty millions will be necessary to carry us through the current fiscal year, but mumbles about the serious duty before the Appropriation Committees of cutting down expenditures, and expresses its apprehension lest Congress "should authorize expenditures which can only be met by an increase of taxation." Well, we must have an increase of taxation at all events, and the apprehensions of the Secretary are sheer affectation. He must know that increased revenue is an absolute necessity, and how is he to have increased revenue without increased taxes? He, at least, has no reason to quarrel with increased taxation.

Perhaps Mr. Richardson thinks the people look on complacently while he is manufactur-When THE TRIBUNE began, months ago, its ing greenbacks at the rate of a million and a exposures of Brooklyn political corruptions, it half dollars a week to supply his necessities. was maligned as an assailer of the private He thinks, perhaps, that every one has forcharacters of reputable men. Events, how- gotten that only thirty years ago the General Government cost less than twenty-five millions a year. But how shall we reconcile the setting up again of the paper-money mill at but not to us, reform has come in the middle Washington with Mr. Boutwell's fifth pointthe impending resumption of specie payments ? cal hosts fiercely clash, as they will next How can we ever reach specie payments by month, the victory of the people has been following the course recommended the other "the uninterrupted prosperity of the country" which the reelection of President Grant was to insure? Mr. Boutwell's third point recalls the back-

good. So is the stomach of a man who drinks for forty years a quart of New-England rum per diem and still lives. No thanks to the rum for the one, or to the Syndicate for the

other. The fourth point of Mr. Boutwell is the reduction of taxation. We have not heard of any reduction since the last Presidential campaign. The last reduction appears to have been a little premature. From reducing the Public Debt at the rate of one hundred millions a year we have, in consequence of throwing off the taxes, in the short space of fifteen months, commenced increasing at the rate of fifty millions a year. The members of the incoming Congress will have a fine opportunity for showing that they are worth to the country

POPE AND KAISER.

It is no new thing for an Emperor and a Pope to come into collision. It is now eight centuries since that memorable quarrel between Henry, Emperor of Germany, and Hildebrand, known in history as Pope Gregory VII., which wrapped Europe in war and powerfully affected the course of subsequent history. The arrogant monarch, finding the Pope would not yield his claims in the matter of investiture, assembled a Conventicle of Bishops at Worms in 1076, and made them pass a sentence of deposition against Gregory VII. He sent this decree to Rome with an insolent epistle of his own. But the monk of Cluny was not made of the stuff which bends before the frown of an Emperor. He responded by excommunicating Henry, and declared that his crown was forfeit for his tyranny and wickedness. The Pope's fuimination was more effective than the Emperor's, for no churchman claimed the tiara in Rome, while a number of princes of the Empire chose Rudolph of Suabia to fill the throne vacated by the word of Gregory. The Emperor, seeing his mistake, suddenly resolved to appeal to the Pope, and conciliate him by penitence and submission. In the midst of a bitter Winter he crossed the Alps and presented himself, barefoot and in penance shirt, at the gate of Gregory's castle at Canossa. The great pontiff seemed to take pleasure in macerating this bruised reed, and kept him waiting three days, his penitence turning to gall in his heart. It was perhaps a little overdone, for as soon as Henry received absolution, he hurried home, and after beating his rival Rudolph, he marched again upon Rome, this time in shirt of mail, and gave Gregory a sad old age and an exile's death. The recent quarrel between Pius IX. and

William of Germany shows what progress has been made in the relations of Church and State since the eleventh century. The cause and the motive of the quarrel are almost exactly the same as in the earlier one; for human nature changes ivery little in the process of ages. It is now as then the conflict between spiritual and secular authority, the Papal against the Imperial amour-propre, disguised on the one side by an unquestionably sincere zeal for the Church, and on the other by an equalty earnest protestation of devotion to public order. But while it is difficult to see any especial difference between the moral aspects of the two conflicts, the method of the quarrel has changed to an extent which forms an almost ludierous contrast to the prompt and savage reprisals of the middle ages. While Henry and Gregory, upon a disagreement in relation to an investiture, declared each other's thrones vacant, and set armies in motion to sustain their fulminations, William and Pius, on a precisely similar question, content themselves by an interchange of polished and sarcastic notes, which the public revenues. 2. To reduce the public of the issues involved. The letter of the Pope, expenditures. 3. To reëstablish public credit. as befits his claim of spiritual supremacy, is the and consequently to reduce the interest ac- more direct and dogmatic of the two. He incount. 4. To reduce taxation. 5. To prepare forms the Emperor that his Government, which His Majesty, is aiming at the destruction of the Catholic religion. He warns him solemnly and severely that such measures will only undermine his throne. He makes a singular concession, or a singular claim, as it will be variously ing that all the baptized belong to him, and concludes by expressing the hope that the Emperor will put a stop to the scandalous conduct of his Ministers. The Emperor, very much at his leisure, answers, a month later, that he is pleased to have an opportunity to correct certain misapprehensions of His Holiness. He assumes the full responsibility of his Minister's act, informing the Pope that nothing could be done against his approval. He complains of the rebellious spirit displayed by his Catholic subjects, which he regards as equally disloyal and unscriptural. He answers the Pope's demand by the counter-demand-in which there seems more of irony than arrogance-that the Head of the Catholic Church will use his authority to put a stop to the agitation in Germany. He closes by declining, with perhaps more of candor than of courtesy, the honor of being considered one of the flock of the Pope. There will be two very decided opinions as

o which of these aged yet still ardent champions has the better of this passage at arms. But we think there can be little dispute as to the question whether the world of Pius or the world of Hildebrand is the preferable one to live in. We are far from approving all the measures by which the German Government has thought proper to crush the Catholic protest against the tyranny of the State; but we can heartily congratulate the world that there is no power in Rome which can pull even a tyrant from his throne.

After suffering long wretched anticipations of a lack of butcher's meat in the future, after enduring growlingly the high prices of the same, the English people eagerly welcomed the canned meat of Australia. They tasted they approved, they ate; but they shortly arrived at the conclusion that while it was good, it was not exactly fresh meat, and it was extremely expensive. It is therefore with loud congratulations that they have received news of the departure from Australia of a ship loaded with meat preserved fresh by a new invention. It is simply laid in a great iron tank, on the lid of which rests a quantity of artificial ice frozen much harder than the mmon natural ice. This ice, which costs \$35 a ton. so freezes the meat that decomposition is said to be impossible. Thus the hungry British person may expect presently to find upon his plate the best of fresh meat from the other side of the world. The probable price of this provision is not given, but the supply will doubtiess be large and the cost small if the experiment proves successful. The heat and the motion of the voyage may perhaps interfere with day by President Grant? And how about this success: at Melbourne meat has been perfectly kept by the process for 85 days.

Wallack's Theater is just now a central object of interest. Salvini will act there this afternoon, as Paolo; Mr. Sothern will act there this evening, and door intrigues between persons high in power | next week, as Lord Dundreary; and Mr. Lester Wallack and Reform has been compelled in the politi- at Washington and the Anglo-American Syn- will appear there on Monday. Oct. 27, for the first time of this Jowish exclusiveness and intolerance, in a church

JOINT COMMUNION.

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY'S POSITION. PROTEST AGAINST BISHOP TOZER'S ACTION. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: As many of our American friends are in some perplexity concerning Bishop Tozer's letter, which you inserted in your columns of the 18th, you will, I trust, allow me to offer the following remarks: The Dean of Canterbury bas, in no particular, transgressed the just liberties to which he is entitled as a elergyman of the Church of England. On the occasion of the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Berlin, in 1839, Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, assisted in the same way in the commemoration of the Lord's Supper. Some person, with as small a measure of Chris suming and meddlesome, as Bishop Tozer, wrote to the then Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject, but only received what amounted to a dignified rebuke for his

It is well, also, that it should be known that the said Bishop Tozer was only a Missionary Bishop to some of the wild tribes of Southern Africa. I do uot mean by this to undervalue the work, but only to intimate that his office, except in his own estimation, was regarded as little more than that of an ordinary missionary. I would only add my hope that the correspondence found its way into print without the knowledge and consent of Bishop Potter. Every sensible man would deprecate the charge of intollerance and bigotry to which the correspondence of Bishop Tozer would expose the Episcopai Church, and he could not more effectually wound the just susceptibilities of the American nation than by referring to the dioceses of the bishops as if they comprehended territorial rights. If there are any in this country who think that priestly arrogance is likely to prevail, they will eventually learn that they are only setting the seal to their own discomfling and to that of the church of which they are unworthy members. I am, yours truly, A DELEGATE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1873.

DAUGHTER AND MOTHER CHURCH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: I know not how long your correspond ent "A. E." has been a member of the Anglican Church; one thing, however, is certain, he cannot know very much about the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, or else he would not be so much astonished at the assumption that this Church and the Church of England are identical. He would not then hazard the wild assertion that "there is in truth no resemblance" between them; that " they differ lu form, in liturgy, in doctrine." Had he read even the preface to the American Book of Common Prayer, which a easily accessible, he would have found out there that the Father of this American Church in 1781 laid it down as a principle that "this Church" (the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States) "is far from intending to depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship, or further than local circumstances require That these godly fathers succeeded pretty well in keeping up the resemblance between the daughter and mother church is daily seen in this land by the perfect ease with which the sons and daughters of the Church of England find a new home in the daughter and sister communion. Certainly the two churches are not identical in the sense of being the same, any more than "A. E." is his father; but nobody can deny that they are " as like as two peas in a rod." Paterson, N. J., Oct. 16, 1873.

BISHOP CUMMINS'S STATEMENTS SUPPORTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: It is strange that the author of 'Vox Ecclesia" should venture, as he has in your colnums, to impugu Bishop Cummins's statements. "For many years after the beginning of the Reformation, Presbyterian divines were received in England, and simitted to parishes without reordination, as Peter Martyr and Martin Bucer, who held scats as Professors of Theology in the Universities of Oxford and Cars bridge." The facts in support of Bishop Cummins's assertion, which is positively denied by the Rev. Mr. Drumm, are perfectly overwhelming. I present a tew

Strype, the bistorian, remarks on the Act 13th of Elies

Strype, the historian, remarks on the Act lith of Elivabeth: "By this the ordinations of the foreign reformed churches were made the same capacity with others, to enough my place within England, morely by the facer subscribing the articles." (Vol. a., p. 514.)

Kable, the colleague of Passy, admits, in his profece to Hocker's works (c. 76.) that "nearly up to the time that Hocker wrote (1570 mumbers had been admitted to the mapistry of the Church of England with me better than Presbyterian ordination."

Bishop Hall (vol. x, 34) writes: "The sticking at the admission of our brethren returning from foreign reformed churches was not in the case of ordination, but of institution. They had been acknowledged univisters of Curist without any other hands had on them; but, according to the laws of our land, they were not capable of institution to a benefice, unless they were so qualified as the statutes of this realm doth require. And, secondly, I know those, more than one, that by virtue of that ordination, which they have brought with them from other reformed churches, have enjoyed spiritual promotions and livings without any exceptions against the lawfulness of their callings."

Bishop Cosin, in his letter to Cordel, states:

"If at any time a minister so ordained in those Fronch churches came to incorporate himself in ours, and to receive a public charge or cure of souls among us, in the Church of England (as I have known some of them to have done of late, and can many others be-

receive a public charge or cure of souls among us, in a Church of England (as I have known some of them have done of late, and can ustance in many others fore my time), our bishops did not reordain him to charge, as they must have done if his former ordinal in France had been void; nor did our laws require m in France had been void; nor did our haw require more of him than to deciste his public consent to the religion received mong us, and subscribe the articles established." (P. 231, Am. ed.)

Bishop Burnet, in the "History of His Own Times" (vol. i. p. 323), testified that to the year 1662, "those who came to England from the foreign churches had not been required to be reordained among us." In his "Vindication" (p. 34) be says: "No bishop in Scotland, during my stay in that kingdom, did so much as desired.

during my stay in that kingdom, det so much as dealer any of the Presbyterians to be ordained." Bishop Friestwood, in his works (p. 552), writes of the Church of England:

Bishop Fleetwood, in his works (p. 552), writes of the Church of Epgiand:

"Certainly it was ber practice during the reigns of King James and Charles I., and to the year 1631, we had many ministers from Scotland, from France, and the Low Countries, who were ordained by presbyters only, and not bishops, and they were instituted into benefice with cure; and yet were never reordained, but only subscribed the articles."

Halann, in his "Constitutional History" (p. 229), writes:
"It had not been unusual from the very beginning of the Ecformation, to admit manisters, ordained in foreign churches to benefices in England; no reordination had ever been practiced with respect to those who had received the imposition of hands in a regular church; and hence it appears that the Church of England, whatever tenet might latterly have been broached in controversy, and not consider the ordinations of presiyters invalid."

Miscaulay, in his "History" (vol. 1, 152, states:
"Npiscopal ordination was now (1662), for the first line, made an indispensable qualification for preferment."

In the reign of Edward VI., a Presbyterian church.

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ment."

In the reign of Edward VI., a Presbyterian church composed of foreigners, with a Presbyterian ministry, was placed under the spiritual charge of the Bishop of London, and has thus remained till the present day. The patent granted by Edward VI., 1550, reads, "that by the ministers of the Church of the Germans, and other strangers, a sound interpretation of the most Holy Gospels, and the administration of the sacraments according to the Word of God and Apostolic custom may exist."

Archbishop Parker, in his "Autiquitates Britannicae" (b. 550), states: "Archbishop Cranner, that he might strengthen the ovangelleal doctrine in the Universation of Camoridge and Oxford, from which an infinite number of teachers might go forth for the instruction at the whole kingdom, called into England the most celebrated divines of foreign nations: Peter Martry Vermellius, a Florentine, and Martin Bucer, a German, from Strasburg. The former taught at Oxford, the latter at Cambridge. With the latter, also, Paul Fagins became Professor of Hobrew at Cambridge. And besides these, Immanuel Tromellius, Bernadinus Gehloe, Peter Alexander, Volerandus Polianus, all of whom, with their wives and children, he maintained. Philip Melancthon and Musculus also were invited."

Parker continues: "Fagins soon died. The other two, by constant reading sermons, and disputations, refuted popery and spread the gospet."

In the "Zarreh Letters" we find Peter of Perugia writing to Bullinger thus from Cambridge: "Martin Bineer, Bernadino, and Peter Martyr are most actively laboring in their ministry." The Martyr Braiford, in his farewell to Cambridge, exclains. "Remember the readings and preachings of God's true prophet and preacher, Martin Bucer."

That Bucer and Martyr may not have engaged in pas toral work during their stay in England does not affect the argument. They became the teachers of the pastors, and largely shared in the compilation of the Prayer Book. Dr. McCosh is no less a true minister, because presiding at Princeton, nor is the office of Dr. William Sparrow, at Alexandria Seminary, below that of the rector of St. James Church, Bristol.

The position of the Church of England was shown in the Evangelical Alliance at Dort, when Bishop Carlton and Drs. Hall, Davenant and Ward received the elements at the hands of the Presbyterian Moderator, Bogerman, Dr. Hall preaching the sermon and declaring "that there was no place se near Heaven as Dort, and where he should so much like to dwell."

It was Archbishop Laud who first broke the unity of the Protestant Churches when, in 1898, he requested the English Embassador to France to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church at Charenten, which he had regu-larly attended. It is the Laudean spirit in the elergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has shorn them of their influences, distracted their Zion, prevented its growth, and made it the little Benjamin of the spiringsl

May the hour of deliverance come from the domination of converted Contilos, and may the vision of the Beams